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United States District Court

STATES OF AMERICA	HID COMPAND IN A CIDERAINIAI	2061.	
v.		UDGMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE for Offenses Committed On or After November 1, 1987)	
RUZ-HERNANDEZ (1)	Case Number: 12CR3585-IEG		
	PAUL BLAKE		
	Defendant's Attorney		
unt(s) ONE OF THE INFORMA	TION		
count(s)			
uilty.		Count	
Nature of Offense		Number(s)	
REMOVED ALIEN FOUND	IN THE UNITED STATES(FELONY)	1	
enced as provided in pages 2 throug ct of 1984. ound not guilty on count(s)	th 4 of this judgment. The sentence is im	posed pursuant	
enced as provided in pages 2 throug ct of 1984. nund not guilty on count(s)	th4 of this judgment. The sentence is imis are dismissed on the motion		
enced as provided in pages 2 througe of 1984. Found not guilty on count(s)			
	unt(s) ONE OF THE INFORMA count(s) uilty. fendant is adjudged guilty of such Nature of Offense	unt(s) ONE OF THE INFORMATION count(s) uilty. fendant is adjudged guilty of such count(s), which involve the following offense(s):	

Is this not respect for human, economic and social rights? Is the Reagan Administration fighting against this? What other country in Latin America has accomplished so much in such a short period of time, in spite of sabotage and the opposition of the most powerful country on the planet?

We have been accused of religious persecution. Many religious organizations have stated the contrary.

Since 1979 full freedom of religious expression exists in Nicaragua for the first time in our history. There are 240 priests in the country, most of whom support the revolution. Sixty per cent are foreigners. They offer more than 300 Masses daily in more than 350 churches located in 155 parishes. Catholic orders, including the Dominicans, Calazans, Jesuits and Maryknolls, as well as dozens of Protestant churches including the Moravians, are all represented in Nicaragua. The Protestant and Evangelical churches have quadrupled their memberships since 1979. Several Catholic priests serve as ministers of state, and a Jesuit priest, Father Fernando Cardenal, is one of the leaders of the Sandinista Youth Organization.

Is this reality consistent with the accusations leveled against us by the government of the United States? And if there are doubts as to whether we have freedom of religion, why don't they come to Nicaragua and see firsthand, as have so many honest and open-minded U.S. citizens who have changed their opinion after visiting

our country?

Recently we have been accused of anti-Semitism. In Nicaragua no one is persecuted because of his religion, race or political beliefs. Those who participated directly or indirectly in the genocide carried out against the people of Nicaragua by the Somoza dictatorship were punished. Two individuals of Jewish origin had their properties confiscated because of their involvement in the above-mentioned crimes. We are sending documentation to Rabbi Morton Rosenthal, who initiated these charges against us. Moreover, we have invited him to come to Nicaragua so he can see for himself how mistaken he has been.

If, in the process of reviewing the case of the alleged confiscation of a synagogue,

the government finds sufficient grounds to consider that the building — though registered in the name of an individual very much linked to the Somoza regime — is in fact patrimony of the Jewish community, the government will facilitate its return.

To pose the issue of the Central American crisis as part of the East-West confrontation could be considered ridiculous, if it did not have such dramatic consequences.

When we were fighting against Somoza, the Soviet Union gave neither arms nor advice to us Nicaraguans.

Following the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua has established diplomatic and commercial relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, within the normal parameters that are the rights of all modern states that are fighting to

keep from dying.

Our people are fighting to keep from dying of hunger. Our struggle is against hunger and backwardness. Hunger and backwardness create a conflict between the selfishness of bloody dictatorships and the people. What does the East-West conflict have to do with gastroenteritis, illiteracy and the genocide of repressive military rulers?

I think that this argument is a brutal sophism to deceive the people of the United States to justify the aggression of a powerful, rich country against a small, impoverished, weak country. This argument is a deliberate lie whose only force lies in its

constant repetition.

Central America has been victimized by dictatorships, each of which might have provided chapter and verse for the apocalypse. It has been calculated that the National Guard, Somoza's army, in the course of nearly half a century, assassinated more than 300,000 Nicaraguans. Since 1954, more than 10,000 persons have been assassinated in Guatemala, and the Salvadorans since 1979 have offered more than 50,000 victims to the holocaust.

They accuse us of being dominated by the Cubans and the Soviets. All Nicaraguans remember that, in the evil hour of Somocismo, the maximum authority in our country was the ambassador of the United States. We overthrew Somoza, fundamentally, in order to be the masters of our own decisions. This is a Sandinista principle of

elementary national pride.

I can affirm, with full knowledge of the facts, that neither the Cuban ambassador nor Fidel Castro, with whom we have frequently conversed, nor the Soviet leader. Yuri Andropov, with whom we have also spoken, has ever told us what we must do. To think the contrary would be to accept that we have no criteria of our own, that we are simply puppets. If we were nincompoops, if we were so dishonorable as to sell out to somebody, there can be no doubt whatever that it would be much easier and much more comfortable to sell ourselves to the government of the United States. We Sandinistas never have been, are not and never will be anybody's satellites. The Manichean concept, that a country which has stopped being a satellite of one country has to become a satellite of another country, is simply inconceivable to

Our concept of nonalignment is not inconsistent with our right to establish relations with other countries based on the 2

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it is our hope that the United States will become one of those countries. We are not to be plamed that there exist those who maliciously confuse the diversification of our relations with alignment.

Another accusation that has been launched against Nicaragua is that we are fomenting an arms race in Central America. Let us see what the real facts are:

Nicaragua was first threatened and then invaded. We have the right and the obligation to defend ourselves, as we also have the obligation to not attack other countries. We do not propose to invade Honduras, and neither do we propose - however unnecessary it be to mention this - to invade the United States. Nicaragua has clearly demonstrated over the past four years that it is not a threat to the national security of any country. It is not we who have constructed naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca, military training bases outside our borders, military air bases from which C130s daily unload munitions. We do not violate the airspace of any country with espionage overflights, nor do we send, against the coasts of any country, powerful naval task forces, complete with aircraft carriers and missile cruisers.

Faced with the escalation of armaments in Central America, clearly directed against us, we have the elemental right of self-defense. In this regard, we are certain that we will receive aid from all around the world, including the American people. The problem of Central America is not the supposed expansionism of Cuba or the Soviet Union in the region. It is not the aggressiveness of Nicaragua with respect to its neighbors. The problem is the philosophy of the big stick: the inconceivable concept that the United States believes it has the right to decide who should govern our countries, and to become irritable if other peoples determine styles and forms that fail to please whatever U.S. president happens to be in office.

We have made numerous proposals for dialogue, for negotiation. The response of the United States has always been either silence or an escalation of threats and aggression. It has responded similarly to proposals launched by such countries as Mexico and France. We always insist that our problems are with Honduras, whose territory is being used as a base of U.S. military operations and attacks against Nicaragua.

Because of that, negotiations must be of a bilateral nature with those two countries. The U.S. response, and consequently that of Honduras as well, is that the so-called "regional problem" that Nicaragua supposedly represents must be negotiated multilaterally.

Very well. In order to avoid pretexts, on July 19 we announced that we are disposed to negotiate multilaterally. We proposed a non-aggression pact with Honduras. We conflict in El Salvador, so that the Salvadoran people may resolve their problems without foreign interference. We proposed an end to the militarization of the area and to the use of any territories to launch aggressions against any other country. We

also proposed the non-installation of military bases and respect for the self-determination of each country. Who can doubt that all of these are measures conducive to peace?

This has been recognized by personalities such as Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico, who stated publicly that the six-point proposal presented by the government of Nicaragua "is a step forward in the process toward peace in the region."

And what has been the response? In the first instance, the dispatch of powerful naval fleets to "carry out maneuvers" along our Pacific and Atlantic coasts. At the same time, statements that the principal obstacle to peace was "the leftist government of Nicaragua."

But the international reaction remains on the side of reason and common sense. The presidents of Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica have stated their opposition, as has the president of Mexico, who warned that a generalized war in Central America "would result in victory for neither side" and called on the international community to take steps "to stop the outbreak of an irrational war before it destroys the legitimate yearning for peace and development."

The foreign ministers of France and Japan have also made similar statements. The Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Labor Party of Great Britain have demanded that their respective governments expressly condemn the policy of the United States toward Central America.

It seems that the unanimous statements in favor of peace and against war have somewhat moderated the U.S. government's language a bit. In its most recent declarations it says that the United States "is not preparing a war" against Nicaragua, and it hopes peace can be achieved "without bloodshed."

But the facts contradict these affirmations. The aircraft carriers are there. U.S. troops are carrying out "prolonged maneuvers" in Honduras. The CIA continues financing the counterrevolution. The Green Berets continue training the Honduran army. And we continue contributing the dead.

We want peace. We need peace in order to work, to study; in order to sing, to laugh; in order to simply live.

We want peace. Why don't they leave us

in peace?

What wrong have we done to the people of the United States? We have offered the hand of friendship. Why does their government respond with a clenched fist?

We want peace, but we are disposed to defend ourselves. Neither our petition for peace nor our determination to defend ourselves is rhetorical.

Our people, like Sandino, prefer "to die as rebels rather than to live as slaves."

George Washington, that apostle of truth, would have applauded this determination of our national hero and this heroic determination of the Nicaraguan people.

Perhaps the gravest error is to believe that the force of arms is superior to the force of truth, or to the force of peoples who have conquered their liberty.

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DEFENDANT: ABEL CRUZ-HERNANDEZ (1)

CASE NUMBER: 12CR3585-IEG

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF SUPERVISION

	Submit person, residence, office or vehicle to a search, conducted by a United States Probation Officer at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner, based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release; failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation; the defendant shall warn any other residents that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition.				
X	If deported, excluded, or allowed to voluntarily return to country of origin, not reenter the United States illegally and report to the probation officer within 24 hours of any reentry to the United States; supervision waived upon deportation, exclusion or voluntary departure.				
	Not transport, harbor, or assist undocumented aliens.				
	ot associate with undocumented aliens or alien smugglers.				
	ot reenter the United States illegally.				
	ot enter the Republic of Mexico without written permission of the Court or probation officer.				
	Report all vehicles owned or operated, or in which you have an interest, to the probation officer.				
	Not possess any narcotic drug or controlled substance without a lawful medical prescription.				
	ot associate with known users of, smugglers of, or dealers in narcotics, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs in any form.				
	Participate in a program of mental health treatment as directed by the probation officer, take all medications as prescribed by a psychiatrist/physician, and not discontinue any medication without permission. The Court authorizes the release of the presentence report and available psychological evaluations to the mental health provider, as approved by the probation officer. Allow for reciprocal release of information between the probation officer and the treatment provider. May be required to contribute to the costs of services rendered in an amount to be determined by the probation officer, based on the defendant's ability to pay.				
	Take no medication containing a controlled substance without valid medical prescription, and provide proof of prescription to the probation officer, if directed.				
	Provide complete disclosure of personal and business financial records to the probation officer as requested.				
	Be prohibited from opening checking accounts or incurring new credit charges or opening additional lines of credit without approval of the probation officer.				
	Seek and maintain full time employment and/or schooling or a combination of both.				
	Resolve all outstanding warrants within days.				
	Complete hours of community service in a program approved by the probation officer within				
	Reside in a Residential Reentry Center (RRC) as directed by the probation officer for a period of				
	Participate in a program of drug or alcohol abuse treatment, including urinalysis or sweat patch testing and counseling, as directed by the probation officer. Allow for reciprocal release of information between the probation officer and the treatment provider. May be required to contribute to the costs of services rendered in an amount to be determined by the probation officer, based on the defendant's ability to pay.				